

Scientists Fear Years of Work on Atom Smasher Were in Vain

By James Barron

New York Times Service

UPTON, New York — For five years, Marty Woodie has carried a small loose-leaf notebook, scribbling ideas as he went about his job at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. Thursday, he crossed out almost everything in the notebook.

"It's all moot now," said Mr. Woodie, 42, an engineer who supervised four technicians at the lab. "Hopefully I'll be able to apply what I learned here to some other project, but there's no guarantee. I'm in limbo. That's frustrating, and that's hard to take."

After an expenditure of \$200 million, after more than a decade of

planning and four years of construction, after the efforts of hundreds of scientists and technicians, Mr. Woodie and the others building an atom smasher at the lab here were told this week that their work was for naught.

A panel of top physicists advised the federal Department of Energy to abandon the long-delayed project, saying it had been left behind by its rivals.

The panel's recommendation almost certainly means the demise of the huge machine, which was designed so scientists could study what happens when tiny, highly charged atomic particles collide.

"Everybody's unhappy," said Peter Wanderer, a research physi-

cist. "You only have to spend five seconds talking to somebody in the hall to get five reasons why it was the wrong decision. But there's nothing that can be done about it, and that takes some getting used to."

At the laboratory, a large campus-like complex established in 1946 to conduct research in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, news of the decision traveled fast.

"Nobody expected this," said Bob Kiss, 30, a technician who monitors the refrigeration system that cools the accelerator's magnets to minus 232 centigrade (minus 430 degrees Fahrenheit).

Added Mark Sardinaki, 29, a colleague: "It means the end of a

career. You just don't go around finding another job in cryogenics like you find a 7-Eleven."

Like many of his associates, Mr. Sardinaki said he expected those on the project's payroll to be laid off. But no one knows who, how many or how soon.

The project, known as the Colliding Beam Accelerator, or CBA, is the most expensive pure-science project in the country. When it was approved six years ago, its cost was put at \$275 million and start-up was scheduled for 1985 or 1986. But inflation increased the expected cost to more than \$600 million, and delays in the early stages of design pushed the completion date to 1987 at the earliest.

The CBA was designed to accelerate atomic particles faster than anywhere else in the world. But the project stalled in the late 1970s, when problems appeared in the first batch of magnets.

The magnets — 1,100 of them — were supposed to focus protons being hurled through the accelerator's two-and-a-half-mile (four-kilometer) subterranean tunnels at dizzying speeds — about 99 percent of the speed of light. To accomplish this, the magnets had to be extremely precise. In a 15-foot (four-and-a-half-meter) stretch in the tunnel, for example, a deviation of more than a thousandth of an inch would mudge the positively-charged particles out of orbit.

The first batch of magnets did not meet these strict requirements. After agonizing for months, the scientists first changed the design and then switched to a different type of magnet altogether.

In a further effort to dissociate the project from its past problems, lab officials hired new administrators to run the project and changed its name to CBA.

But by the time the problems had been worked out, roughly a year ago, the project was too far behind its timetable and too far above its budget to go beyond a limited experimental stage.

"We're all disappointed," said the laboratory's director, Nicholas P. Samios.

Strauss as Ostpolitician: The Only Topic in Bonn

(Continued from Page 1)

levels in spite, or because of, the missile controversy.

In the past, conservative politicians such as Mr. Strauss have said that West Germany must give no financial support to East Germany unless the East Germans reduce the minimum sum that West Germans have to change into East German currency when they visit families there.

The minimum daily sum was doubled abruptly to 25 marks per

person in October 1980. For West Berliners the sum was quadrupled. Visits to Germany thus became very expensive and the number dropped by more than half.

Today Bonn officials concede that there is little hope the East Germans will reduce the requirement.

More realistic, these officials say, is to hope that the East Germans will reduce the age of Easterners permitted to visit the West. At present that right is limited to pensioners, that is men over 65 and women over 60, and to younger persons receiving pensions as invalids.

These human contacts are the most important aspect of relations between the two Germanies, according to Bonn officials. "We just cannot permit them to die out," one said.

Mr. Strauss was roundly attacked by the right wing of his own Bavarian party for his contribution in arranging the loan to East Germany. One leading member resigned in protest.

To German journalists, Mr. Strauss said that only those among them who had believed their own clichés about his conservatism should be surprised. "I can change careers faster than your eyes can follow," he said with a grin.

Thursday night on television, defending himself against attacks from his right, he established a link between the credit he had arranged and the fact that the East Germans in June permitted 80 persons held in East German prisons to be ransomed and to leave for the West.

Such ransoms — usually between 50,000 and 60,000 marks a person — have been permitted in the past.



French troops of the multinational peacekeeping force took up defensive positions near the rubble of the Holiday Inn in Beirut Friday as the Lebanese Army clashed with Moslems.

5 Reportedly Killed in Beirut Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

the police disperse a demonstration in the old Jewish quarter by Shiite refugees protesting a government decision to evict them Monday from a former Jewish school building.

Government and army spokesmen said Amal militiamen fired a bazooka and machine gun bursts at the approaching soldiers, prompting the army command to send in tanks and armored personnel carriers. Soldiers worked their way

slowly and cautiously down the narrow streets, clearing out the gunmen.

During the fighting, the troops arrested eight foreign journalists and held them for two hours before releasing them. Three of the journalists said later that they had been slapped, punched or kicked by the soldiers.

Amal leaders, headed by Nabih Berri, demanded the immediate resignation or dismissal of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, a Sunni

Moslem. They contended that the decision to remove the 40 refugee families from the school building was the start of a citywide drive to force tens of thousands of Shiite refugees out of the capital to preserve the political dominance of the Christians and Sunnis.

"The government is simply applying the law," Mr. Wazzan said. "There are parties who are accustomed to standing against the state. I am following up the incident and dealing with it."

At sunset, reporters said hooded armed men, apparently Shiite Moslem militiamen, set up a roadblock in the Basta district of central Beirut, outside the area of the fighting, which had previously been under Lebanese Army control. After dark, Beirut radio reported that the army was in control of the Basta district but the situation remained tense, with some pockets still firing sporadically at troops.

■ PLO Withdrawal
A leading dissident in the Palestine Liberation Organization said Friday that rebels would not withdraw from Lebanon and would continue to confront the Israeli Army, Reuters reported from Damascus.

The dissidents accuse Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, of agreeing to withdraw his men from Lebanon.

Nimr Saleh said at a press conference: "The Palestinian revolution's forces are continuing their assignment in the Bekaa to confront the Israeli invasion forces."

"They will not withdraw from Lebanon whatever attempts are made by the deviationist rightist command in el-Fatih (Mr. Arafat's group) to cover up such a withdrawal."

Greece Agrees to U.S. Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

Athens said Friday that the agreement provides a good basis for a "long-term defense relationship, and as a whole serves the purpose of continuing good bilateral relations across the board."

Mr. Papandreu, speaking before members of his cabinet and journalists, chose to stress the right of the Greek government to challenge the agreement, which he called "unique." He said "it expresses for the first time Greece's equality and proves that to a large degree our national independence has been won."

"The agreement will go into effect by December 31, 1983," he said. "It ends on Dec. 31, 1988, and constitutes a time plan for the removal of the bases, which was our goal in the negotiations. After the end of this period the dismantling of the bases starts."

Analysts in Athens said Friday that Mr. Papandreu's statements reflected an attempt to minimize reaction of the radical left to the accord.

A referendum on the bases was proposed Friday by Charilaos Florinos, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece. Senior party officials had said this week that the party would re-

ject any accord that did not clearly spell out that they should be closed during the government's present term in office.

They declined to say whether this opposition would be limited to voting against the accord in the prescribed parliamentary ratification or whether it will be taken to the streets through strikes and demonstrations. The party holds 13 seats in Greece's 300-member house but is a powerful force among students and workers.

Under the Greek constitution, a referendum is the prerogative of the pro-West conservative president, Constantine Karamanlis. Mr. Karamanlis is understood to have actively advocated preserving most Greek ties with the United States throughout the negotiation period.

The accord covers four major U.S. bases in Greece, with 3,400 U.S. personnel and a similar number of dependents as well as a number of auxiliary installations throughout the country.

The most important base is the Souda Bay complex on the island of Crete. It provides port and anchorage facilities for the Sixth Fleet, houses ammunition and fuel for U.S. naval forces and is linked to a NATO missile firing range. An airbase at Iraklion, also on Crete, monitors Soviet activity in the eastern Mediterranean.

An airbase at Hellenikon east of Athens is also a center for surveillance and reconnaissance missions in the Middle East and the northern Warsaw Pact area. The fourth main base at Neasmyli, north of the Greek capital, is part of the U.S. global communications system.

WORLD BRIEFS

Madrid Pact Reached, Delegates Say

MADRID (Reuters) — The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed Friday on a closing document, leaving only Malta blocking the consensus needed to end the three-year-long talks, delegates said.

The 34 other delegations ironed out final wording and translation problems that stood in the way of approval by the United States and its allies of an informal compromise reached a week ago. Malta withheld approval of the final document to press a long-standing demand for a Mediterranean security conference, which has been opposed unanimously by the other participants, delegates said.

Malta's response to a call to withdraw its demand was not expected for a few days, the delegates added. The final document includes plans for meetings on human rights, on disarmament and confidence-building measures in Europe and on human contacts, covering meetings, travel and family reunification across East-West borders.

U.S. Announces Arms Sale to Taiwan

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Pentagon said Friday that it is planning to sell Taiwan \$530 million worth of arms, part of the \$800 million in arms that the United States has said it plans to sell to Taiwan this year.

The package will include aircraft spare parts, surface-to-air and sea-launched missiles and kits for upgrading U.S. tanks previously sold to Taiwan. The announcement was almost certain to spark a protest from Beijing, which objects in principle to any arms sales to Taipei. China accuses the United States of violating what Beijing considers a pledge last August to phase out such sales.

Congress has 30 days in which to block the sale, but little opposition is expected.

Genscher Assails Soviet Arms Stand

SOFIA (Reuters) — Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, said Friday that he had told Bulgaria, one of Moscow's closest allies, that the Soviet stand at the Geneva talks on reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles was blocking progress.

Speaking at a press conference in Sofia, Mr. Genscher said that he had discussed arms control during two days of talks with Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian president and Communist Party chief, and other leaders.

The Geneva talks are blocked by Moscow's unfounded demand that British and French nuclear weapons be counted in any limitation agreement, the West German aide said.

Charter 77 Spokesman May Be Tried

VIENNA (AP) — Ladislav Lis, a spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights organization in Czechoslovakia, will go on trial next week for "incitement against the republic," a Czechoslovak émigré source said Friday.

Mr. Lis was arrested Jan. 5 after a search of his farmhouse in northern Bohemia. Informants in the West said the police confiscated Charter 77 papers and other material. The group was organized in 1977 to monitor Czechoslovakia's compliance with the Helsinki accord on security and human rights in Europe.

The offense Mr. Lis is charged with carries a maximum three-year prison term. Mr. Lis, 37, staged a nine-day hunger strike in May to protest his arrest, and friends have said his health is poor. Mr. Lis's wife has protested to judicial officials that his life is endangered by continued imprisonment.

OAU Holds Closed Meeting on Chad

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Reuters) — Leaders of the Organization of African Unity began a closed session here Friday to discuss the civil war in Chad.

Representatives of the nine nations on the OAU's 19th summit bureau began their talks after a welcoming address by the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, who is the OAU chairman.

An OAU statement said the bureau would discuss "the problem of Chad and other relevant issues." The meeting was expected to back Colonel Mengistu's calls for nonintervention in Chad.

Britain Considers Selling 7 Airports

LONDON (Reuters) — The government has ordered studies aimed at selling Britain's seven main airports. The move, part of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's drive to sell nationalized businesses to private firms, would place Britain almost alone in having its major airports under private ownership.

Norman Payne, chairman of the British Airports Authority, said Thursday that he expected an eventual sale of shares in the facilities. London's Heathrow Airport, the world's busiest international airport with 27 million passengers a year, makes an annual profit of \$43 million (\$65 million dollars).

Mrs. Thatcher has already denationalized the state's aerospace industries and North Sea oil resources. She also plans to turn British Airways, the state telephone service and the steel industry over to private owners.

Japan's '82 Foreign Aid Drops 28%

TOKYO (UPI) — Despite a government pledge to double foreign economic assistance in five years, Japanese aid in 1982 dropped by 28.3 percent to \$8.77 billion, according to official figures released Friday.

The sharpest drop was in private investments and loans to developing countries, falling 51.3 percent to \$2.93 billion. The fall, in part, reflected reduced overseas investment, government officials said. The government earmarked \$3.02 billion in aid to poor nations under the Official Development Assistance program in 1982, off 4.7 percent from a year earlier. Foreign Ministry officials blamed the shortfall in a delay until 1983 in allocating \$547.5 million to the UN-affiliated International Development Agency.

Court in Italy Sentences 4 Policemen

PADUA, Italy (AP) — A court on Friday sentenced four policemen to prison terms ranging from one year to 14 months for mistreating a Red Brigades guerrilla after a U.S. general, James L. Dozier, had been freed in a raid, officials said.

The court immediately suspended the sentences and gave provisional liberty to the four officers of the anti-terrorist squad; legally, the move was similar to release on their own recognizance. The officers, who have consistently denied charges of torturing anti-government activists, were not present at the trial.

The officers were convicted of abusing public power and mistreating a Red Brigades member, Cesare Di Leonardo, after General Dozier was freed Jan. 28, 1982, from a Red Brigades hideout in Padua after 42 days of captivity. The court cleared the officers of charges that they had tortured Mr. Di Leonardo, who is serving a 27-year sentence for kidnapping the general and who testified that the officers used torture methods during interrogations.

Correction

Because of an editing error, one phrase in an article on Ethiopia published Monday wrongly characterized U.S. reaction to the country's famine. As the article otherwise made clear, the United States is providing some aid but has been criticized for the relatively small amount of assistance.

NATO Arms Cuts Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

and medium-range missiles be frozen at the same time that the intermediate-range weapons, are limited.

Without such a freeze, any ceiling on the intermediate systems, whose range is 1,125 to 3,125 miles, could be undercut by moving shorter systems, whose ranges are 300 to 1,125 miles, forward in East Europe.

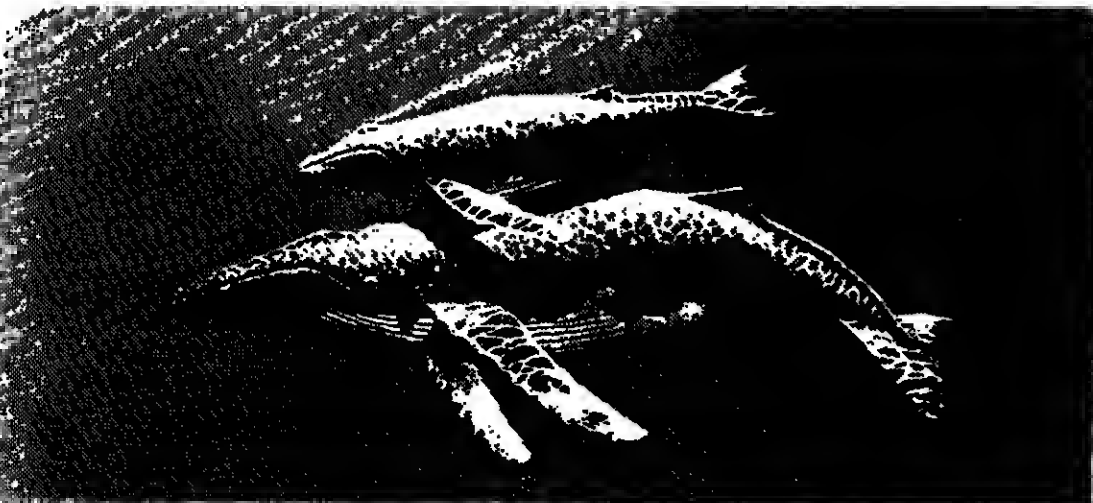
Concern on this point is heightened by Soviet deployment to Warsaw Pact forces of new, improved versions of at least two of the three shorter-range systems. Moscow has not objected to the U.S. call for reductions. The consensus within NATO is

that the current stockpile is too large. The study is expected to reflect this conclusion and identify some of the less needed weapons.

Missiles are the most likely weapons to be reduced. Nuclear warheads for Hercules anti-aircraft missiles similarly are considered old and of dubious value.

The obsolete Hercules system will be replaced starting this fall with new Patriot surface-to-air missiles carrying conventional rather than nuclear explosives. "Some of that artillery is also very old," according to a State Department official, "and lots of people feel we need fewer, more modern, more efficient and reliable ones than we now have."

SAVE THE WHALES! Four Nations Defy Whaling Ban



Boycott Fish from Japan, Norway, Peru and Russia

These whaling nations have declared they will not abide by the ban on all commercial whaling, set to begin in 1986, that was adopted by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) last year.

Please help the international conservation community in the struggle against the greedy fishing industries that have driven the great whales to the brink of extinction. Don't buy fish from Japan, Norway, Peru or the Soviet Union.

Teach the whale-killers an expensive lesson. Ask your local restaurants and supermarkets to stop purchasing fresh, frozen and canned fish from the outlaw whaling nations.

Already, the largest seafood restaurant chain in the U.S., Long John Silver's Seafood Shoppes, has declared it will not import from nations that do not abide by IWC regulations. The company, with more than 1,300 restaurants, cancelled \$5 million in orders from Norway.

The U.S. government is imposing economic sanctions against the Japanese fishing industry for its defiance. The Japanese fishing allocation in U.S. waters has been cut by 100,000 metric tons, and more cuts are likely this year if Japan does not agree to halt the slaughter.

Please Support Our Campaign

In addition to putting economic pressure on the whaling nations through the boycott, please help increase the political pressure by asking your nation's head of state to file a protest against commercial whaling with Japan, Norway, Peru and the Soviet Union. No nation has the right to wipe out these great creatures of the sea, especially for such petty uses as lubricating oil, cosmetics and animal feed.

We urgently need your help to battle the powerful whaling interests. The Animal Welfare Institute will be pressing the fight at the annual meeting of the IWC next week (18-23 July in Brighton, England). We shall continue to expose the cruel massacre until the last harpoon is silenced.

Please contribute as generously as you can. A major breakthrough is so close that your tax-deductible donation is more important than ever. For a donation of U.S. \$20 or more, you will receive a beautiful, four-color print of the humpback whales (above), measuring 20" x 26", by renowned marine life artist Richard Ellis.

The Animal Welfare Institute has worked since 1951 to prevent animal suffering and the exploitation of endangered species. All of our support comes from concerned individuals and groups.

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What Scientists Say

Sir Peter Scott, the great naturalist, states: "In light of our present knowledge of these magnificent mammals, no civilized person can contemplate whaling without revulsion and shame at the insensitivity of our own species. Whaling is an affront to human dignity, a debasement of human values and sensibility."

Jacques Cousteau, the famed oceanographer, writes: "The only creatures on earth that have bigger—and maybe better—brains than humans are the Cetaceans, the whales and dolphins. Perhaps they could one day tell us something important, but it is unlikely that we will hear it. Because we are coldly, efficiently and economically killing them off."

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U.S. Poll Finds New Confidence in Government

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time in nearly two decades, Americans are expressing increased confidence in their government, according to a poll by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

However, only 33 percent of those polled say they believe federal officials can be trusted to do what is right. The change was reflected in answers to a series of questions that the institute has asked every two years since 1958. The series has become the most widely accepted measure in survey research of trust and alienation about government.

From 1964 through 1980 the sequence produced answers reflecting a continuing decline in confidence. The trend was reversed last fall.

In 1964, a poll indicated that 76 percent of the public believed the government could be trusted to do what was right "just about always" or "most of the time." That percentage declined steadily after the turmoil over racial integration, the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandals, and by 1980 only 25 percent gave those answers. But in 1982, 33 percent of the people polled did so, and

other questions in the series produced similar shifts. Arthur H. Miller, an associate professor of political science at the university, said of the results:

"The American public remains predominantly negative toward government and public officials, but the shift toward a more positive attitude is historically and politically important."

He reported the findings in Public Opinion, a magazine published in Washington by the conservative-oriented American Enterprise Institute, and said the "rise in confidence signals an improved political climate."

The issue of declining confidence in government attained its greatest political significance in the Carter administration, when President Jimmy Carter contended in a televised address that the nation was suffering a crisis of confidence.

Political critics, including Republicans and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, responded then that Mr. Carter was wrong to discuss a national "malaise." They said the problem was simply that the public lacked confidence in Mr. Carter's leadership. However, the changes measured from 1980 to 1982 did not represent merely the enthusiasm of backers of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Miller said the findings were particularly significant because improved confidence was not limited to Republicans, who might have been expected to be cheered by Mr. Reagan's election. Confidence among Democrats also increased, he reported, though not as much as among Republicans and independents.

In an interview Wednesday, Mr. Miller said that from 1980 to 1982 trust in government among men and women "increased at about the same rate."

There was some racial difference, he said. Considering the history of questions together, "whites became more confident, but blacks really didn't become less confident, or else there was only a slight decrease."

Mr. Miller said the data showed the rise in confidence was "clearly not" representative of a consensus behind Mr. Reagan's conservative policies. But Mr. Reagan's successes, he said, "convey the message that government can act effectively and responsibly."

Last fall's survey of 1,418 respondents had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

The precise language of the question about trust was: "How much of the time do you think you can trust the government in Washington to do what is right — just about always, most of the time or only some of the time?"

Mondale, Glenn Present Positions To Democratic National Committee

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

DETROIT — The leading candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, have given the Democratic National Committee a preview of the battle they will wage in the precincts for the next 12 months.

Back-to-back speeches and question-and-answer sessions Thursday produced no clear victor, but drew a sharp contrast between the polished veteran of past political wars and the earnest newcomer to the presidential struggle.

Mr. Mondale touched more constituency bases and drew more applause, but Mr. Glenn left the Democratic National Committee members with a pointed reminder.

In referring to opinion polls, he said: "I'm the Democrat who has consistently run better against Ronald Reagan than anyone else."

The two men took no direct swipes at each other, but emphasized their devotion to party unity.

In a news conference before his speech, however, Mr. Mondale indirectly criticized Mr. Glenn for having backed Mr. Reagan's first budget and the 1981 tax bill. Mr. Glenn, who spent barely two hours in Detroit because of the Senate defense debate, did not touch on either topic.

But Mr. Glenn, who has emerged as the main threat to Mr. Mondale's candidacy, almost consciously drew a contrast between his cautious approach to issues and Mr. Mondale's reflexive responses.

For example, each was asked what he would do in economic policy in his first 100 days as president.

Mr. Mondale said he would "reduce deficits, bring down interest rates, get a new policy from the Federal Reserve Board, launch major new initiatives in education, science and technology training, start a restructuring of the basic industrial plant and rebuild the infrastructure."

Mr. Glenn's response was that there could be "no quick fix" for the economy; regarding budget deficits, he said: "I do not eliminate the possibility of tax increases."

The contrast showed again in references to the AFL-CIO's plan to endorse one of the Democratic contenders later this year. Mr. Mondale said he was offended by comments from some critics questioning the "special interest" influence on the Democrats.

"Since when is it special interest to be for organized labor?" he asked.

Mr. Glenn said that he was seeking the endorsement and that clear-

ly he thought it was "not a kiss of death." It will help get the nomination, he said, and probably "not be a complete albatross" in the general election.

After dealing with questions that included agriculture, Israel, Central America and civil rights, Mr. Mondale told the Democratic National Committee members why he should be their choice. "I'm a politician and I'm proud of it," he said, drawing applause.

"I think I know how to be a good president," he said. "I think I'm the best person to make our case in debate with Ronald Reagan."

In his speech, Mr. Glenn focused on one topic — his proposals for education and job training — and took almost 30 minutes to detail his plans, with few interruptions for applause.

He gained some momentum and more frequent applause answering questions on arms control and Central America.

When asked why he would be the best candidate, he said his eight years in the Senate were backed by previous experience as an international business executive, as an entrepreneur who had started four small businesses, as a test pilot working with researchers and scientists — a light reference to the space flight that made him famous — and a 23-year veteran of the Marine Corps.

"I can judge what we need for defense," Mr. Glenn said. "What we really need — not just what the last salesman coming in the mall entrance to the Pentagon was peddling."

The Bear Market in Silver is Over!

QUETLY, and unnoticed by most investors, silver supplies — formerly in surplus — have moved to shortage.

Squeezed by incredibly low silver prices, a full two dozen large US and Canadian silver producing mines were forced to close in 1982. Even the great Star and Sunshine mines — two of the world's finest silver producers — were forced to close. Total mine production of silver was down 13.5% from '81.

Furthermore, the all-important secondary silver supplies fell even more than mine production — off 28.0% from '81.

But while silver supplies declined, silver consumption climbed in '82, despite the recession. In the US, for instance, industrial consumption of silver was up 12.2% over 1981.

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2 Congressmen Face Reprimand Over Pages

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Representative Gerry E. Studds, facing a House reprimand for having a sexual relationship with a 17-year-old male page, says he will stay in Congress, but Representative Daniel B. Crane has left his plans unclear after admitting an affair with a female page.

The two congressmen admitted Thursday to ethics committee charges that they had had sex with teen-age pages. Formal reprimands, the mildest discipline the full House can give, could take only a few minutes once scheduled, since neither congressman is contesting the action.

When asked whether he would serve out his term in the House of Representatives, Mr. Studds replied, "Of course."

Mr. Studds, 46, a Massachusetts Democrat, took the House floor, where he proclaimed his homosexuality and admitted "a serious error in judgment" in his relationship with the page 10 years ago.

Mr. Studds said, though, that his relationship did not involve improper conduct because it was voluntary and there was no preferential treatment or harassment.

Mr. Crane, 47, a Republican from a conservative, religious district in Illinois, first sought advice from his brother, Representative Philip M. Crane, Republican of Illinois and a candidate for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination. Then he flew home to his wife, Judy, and six children.

When the nation's capital tried to soften its morals law two years

ago, Daniel Crane declared that he was outraged.

"We have lost sight of the moral codes of a God-fearing society," he said on the House floor. "Are we a decadent society of deviants?"

On Thursday, he said, "I know nothing — I'm not talking," when asked about the liaison three years ago with the 17-year-old page.

They admitted several sexual encounters in his Alexandria, Virginia, apartment.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, called the findings "most disturbing."

The ethics committee voted, 11-1, to recommend reprimand of the two to the full House.

The committee's special counsel, Joseph A. Califano Jr., said the panel had also found that James C. Howarth, the majority chief page in the House doorkeeper's office, engaged in a sexual relationship with a 17-year-old female in 1980. He added that there was evidence that Mr. Howarth had purchased cocaine in the Democratic cloakroom.

The committee said that the congressmen and the pages involved confirmed the details of their relationships.

In his floor statement, Mr. Studds said: "It is not a simple task for any of us to meet adequately the obligations of either public or private life, let alone both. But these challenges are made substantially more complex when one is, as we both an elected public official and gay."

Mr. Crane's office issued a state-



Daniel B. Crane

ment in which he said: "I'm sorry that I made a mistake."

Other lawmakers have faced allegations recently about their behavior off the job. United Press International reported from Washington.

Representative Frederick W. Richmond, Democrat of New York, charged with soliciting an undercover officer and a teen-age boy for sex in 1978, pleaded guilty in 1980 to tax evasion and possession of marijuana. He was sentenced to prison and resigned.

Also in 1980, Representative Robert E. Bauman, Republican of Maryland, was accused of soliciting sex from a teen-age boy. Mr. Bauman began counseling for alcoholism and lost a bid for re-election.

Representative Jon C. Hinson, Republican of Mississippi, did not contest a charge of attempted oral sodomy in a House office building in 1981, and later resigned.

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts

House Panel Presses Probe of Carter Papers

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A House subcommittee has voted unanimously to pursue an investigation of alleged political espionage in the 1980 presidential campaign and has adopted guidelines to make the investigation bipartisan.

This will be a slow, deliberative process that will assist us in strengthening the ethics laws and regulations for government employees," said Representative Donald J. Albosta, Democrat of Michigan, who is chairman of the Human Resources Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Under the guidelines, adopted Thursday, the subcommittee pledged to "turn over to the Justice Department or to local prosecutors any evidence that a federal or local crime may have been committed."

Despite the opposition of House leaders, Representative William D. Ford, Democrat of Michigan, the chairman of the full committee, pledged his support of the investigation, including the requested appointment of James Hamilton as special counsel and the issuance of subpoenas "when warranted."

Mr. Albosta met Wednesday evening with Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., who said he had told the chairman "don't overstep your bounds." The speaker, asked what constituted overstepping the bounds, replied, "They'd have to do something rash that I didn't agree with."

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts

Democrat, said, "I'm not going to stand in the way of the committee." He reiterated his disdain for the investigation. If the House voted to conduct such an investigation, he said, it should be carried out by the Judiciary Committee.

Stephen Hemphill, the committee's minority counsel, meanwhile acknowledged that he had consulted with White House officials concerning the investigation, but said the discussions were limited to trying to work out an agreement concerning committee access to the campaign documents. The documents were alleged to have been stolen from the Carter White House and used by Ronald Reagan's campaign committee to prepare Mr. Reagan for a debate with President Jimmy Carter.

Three Senate Democrats on the Judiciary Committee, meanwhile, expressed their concern over the allegations and pressed for some Senate action — possibly a resolution calling for the appointment of a special prosecutor.

The subcommittee overrode the objections of Representative Benjamin A. Gilman, Republican of New York, who called the investigation "a waste of the taxpayers' dollars" because it duplicated the Justice Department investigation.

Mr. Albosta said, "For this committee to make a determination, we have to know if the law broke down and how the law broke down."

"If we make laws too stringent, we're going to discourage good people from working for government," he continued. "If they are too loose, we won't be able to weed out the bad ones."

The subcommittee adopted guidelines that provided for full consultation between the majority and minority staffs on every aspect of the investigation.

[The panel unanimously accepted an amendment by Representative Gilman stating that the inquiry would include "allegations of possible ethical violations in both presidential campaigns in 1980," the Los Angeles Times reported.]

Mr. Hemphill, minority counsel to the full committee, acknowledged that he had met on Tuesday with Fred F. Fielding, the White House counsel; Richard G. Darman, deputy White House chief of staff; and Kenneth M. Duberstein, the president's legislative assistant.

"It was an introductory meeting," Mr. Hemphill said. "It went very well."

Several Democratic senators on the Judiciary Committee meanwhile urged Senate action concerning the allegations. Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, said the allegations raised "some important issues that at some point should be addressed."

"This does not paint a very reassuring picture of our political process," he said. "All this goes beyond what a campaign should be."

He added that he would introduce a Senate resolution calling for the appointment of a special prosecutor.

Anglican Church Eases Rules on Second Marriage

United Press International

YORK, England — The Church of England voted to allow divorced Christians a second marriage in church, putting aside 15 years of doubt and discussion and three centuries of traditional belief.

The General Synod, effectively the parliament of the Anglican Church, voted 284-143 Thursday to adopt proposals for remarriage at the altar, but only under strict guidelines.

It was a tentative step challenging the vow in the 1662 Book of Common Prayer pledging marriage "till death us do part" and its validity for modern Britain.

The decision applies only to the Anglican Church in England, where figures show one in four marriages fail.

As in the United States, many Anglican priests have acknowledged the trend and already have agreed to marry divorced couples in exceptional cases. There were more than 1,200 such marriages in England in 1981.

Beijing Sees Progress In U.S. Nuclear Talks

United Press International

BEIJING — China said Friday that negotiations for a nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States had made "good progress" and would resume in the near future.

The statement was made by the official Xinhua news agency in a report on talks in Washington between U.S. and Chinese officials.

The talks, aimed at reaching an agreement that would allow U.S. companies to sell nuclear technology to China for the first time, ended Thursday.

"Good progress has been made," Xinhua said, adding that it was "agreed that further talks will be held soon."

U.S. companies are barred from selling China nuclear technology because of Beijing's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation

Treaty or permit on-site inspections of its future nuclear plants.

China, which has nuclear weapons, is a major vendor of nuclear materials on the world market and is suspected by the United States of having supplied enriched uranium to South Africa through private parties.

In the latest talks, the Chinese were believed to have given the United States assurances that Beijing would tighten its nuclear export control policies.

■ Zhao Visit Discussed
China and the United States are discussing the dates for a visit by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang to Washington this fall. The Associated Press reported Friday, quoting foreign diplomatic sources in Beijing.

Mr. Zhao has accepted President Ronald Reagan's invitation on several occasions. But because of tensions between the two countries, the visit was thought to be delayed or scrapped completely.

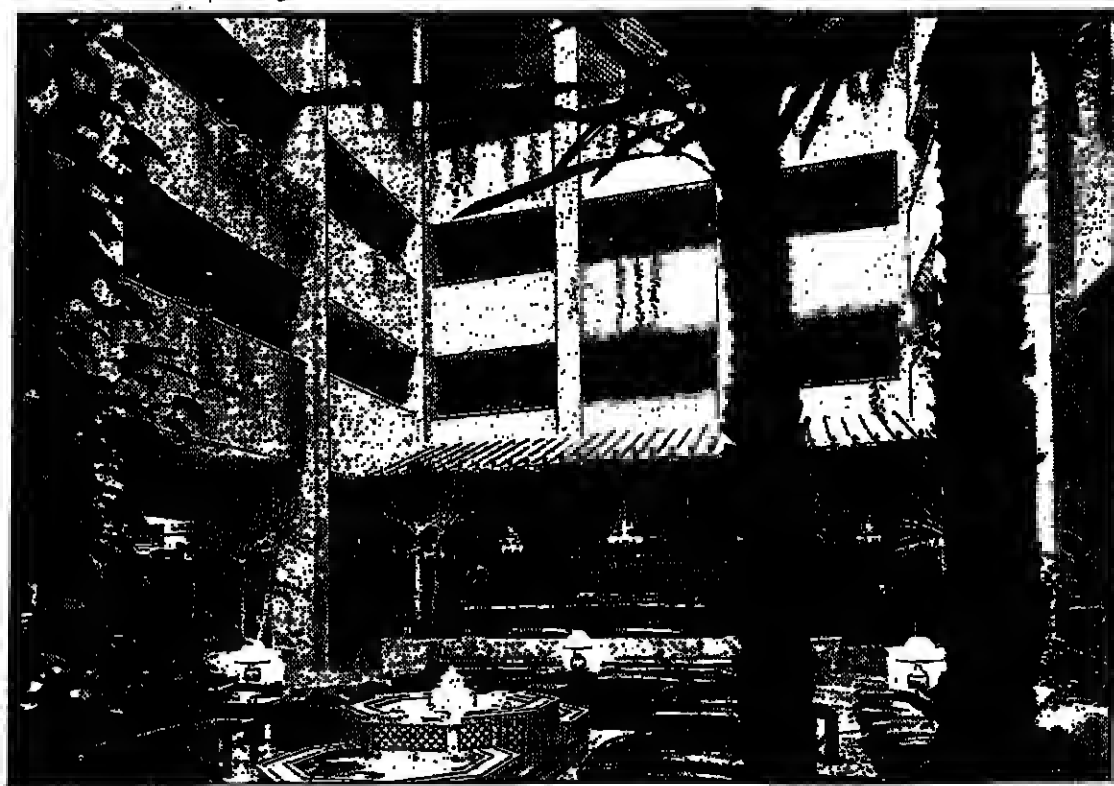
Now, the sources say, the dates for the visit are expected to depend on the success of Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger's visit to China in late September. Mr. Weinberger is expected to discuss sales to China of dual-use high technology with military applications and to try to revive the China-U.S. strategic relationship.

China Condemns Kidnapper

Reuters

BEIJING — One man has been sentenced to death and 37 others jailed or sent to labor camps for abducting and selling more than 150 women and killing some of their relatives, the Chinese People's Daily reported Friday. The Chinese press has frequently reported cases of young women being abducted and sold.

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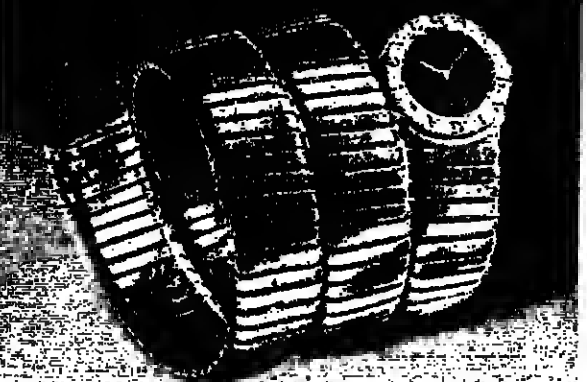
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Death Penalty

The British Parliament has decided by a surprisingly large margin not to restore the death penalty. Murder rates in Britain are minuscule compared to those in the United States, but an increase in terrorism, particularly in Northern Ireland, has been responsible for a rise in public opinion favoring the ultimate punishment. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher advocates a restoration of the death penalty, but perhaps realizing that her large majority would not hold on this question, freed party members to vote their conscience. This they did.

A week ago The Economist of London reminded readers that capital punishment was accepted in only three of the large, white-ruled countries of the world — South Africa, the Soviet Union and the United States. That article reminded us of the embarrassing company the United States keeps on the question and surely had an impact on the legislators to whom it was directed.

The interesting aspect of this story is less the reaffirmation of a policy that is, after all, 20 years old, than the focus on terrorism and what to do about it. Many Conservatives, and the Rev. Ian Paisley, a Protestant member of Parliament from Northern Ireland, argued that only the sanction of the rope would stop the religiously motivated violence in the islands. Others, including John Hume, the Roman Catholic MP from Northern Ireland, saw a more complicated scenario and cautioned

that terrorists, especially the IRA, would welcome the return of capital punishment as a means of dramatizing their cause.

Many warned that the IRA would attempt to inflame public opinion on the eve of the vote in order to sway legislators, and, sure enough, shortly before the debate began, terrorists blew up a convoy of jeeps, killing four members of the Ulster Defense Regiment. The Parliament was not provoked.

Some political terrorists prefer martyrdom to long prison sentences. Ten IRA prisoners who starved themselves to death two years ago were heroes to their followers and the center of world attention for many weeks. By allowing them to die, the British may have opened themselves to criticism. But that reaction was mild compared with the impact that would follow a legally sanctioned execution by British authorities on Northern Irish soil.

Erecting a scaffold to hang murderers who claim they have a political cause would, according to Catholics like Mr. Hume who oppose the IRA, be playing directly into the hands of the terrorists. His wise advice was persuasive at Westminster. So were the broader arguments against capital punishment, which apply in the United States as well as in Britain. How much longer do Americans want to remain in the same category as South Africa and the Soviet Union when it comes to this most basic of human rights?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Appeasing India

On his recent visit to India, Secretary of State George Shultz brought a gift, a guarantee of parts to repair the radiation-leaking nuclear reactors at Tarapur. It was not only a gift but a giveaway: It added the main U.S. leverage over a country that has already exploded one atomic device by flouting nuclear safeguards and apparently intends to do it again.

India violated a contract governing the use of American-supplied heavy water to produce the materials for its atomic experiment in 1974. That folly precipitated a costly nuclear competition with Pakistan. Whether or not to maintain a lead over its rival, India seems headed for a second underground test, as judged by satellite photos that show a large shaft being dug in the Rajasthan desert.

India's two General Electric reactors at Tarapur are subject to inspection, but other of its facilities are not. A 1963 agreement stipulates that spent fuel from these reactors shall be reprocessed — a step that lets the genie out of the bottle by yielding weapon-usable plutonium — only with American consent. Nonetheless, the Indians now contend they can do what they like with the fuel after the agreement expires in 1993.

The 200 tons of spent fuel that have accumulated at Tarapur have proved wonderfully effective for blackmailing the United States. For fear of giving India a pretext for breaking the 1963 agreement, President Jimmy Carter agreed in 1980 to supply more uranium. A second loan was promised if India would agree to open all its facilities to inspection. The Indians ate the carrot and spurned the stick.

The Reagan administration pursued the pol-

icy of nuclear appeasement with new intensity. When India needed a second load of uranium, the administration arranged to have France be the supplier, rather than seek a waiver from Congress to have the United States provide it.

Spare parts to fix the leak in the Tarapur reactors should have been conditioned on India's agreeing to full-scope inspection. Instead, the administration plans to provide the parts without strings, either from shut-down reactors in Europe or directly. That is triply folly.

First, the Tarapur reactors could not now be licensed to operate in the United States. On safety grounds the Indians should be helped to shut them down, not keep them running. Second, running Tarapur allows India to accumulate more spent fuel and increase its leverage. Third, for the United States to reward a violator of contracts would puncture the hope of holding the line against other countries eager to acquire nuclear weaponry.

The administration vows to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, but its malleability only encourages the pressures to which it has just yielded. Mr. Shultz's appeasement has bought not gratitude but a new flurry of contemptuous threats. The chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission last week announced he might have to start reprocessing the spent fuel because the reactors' storage pools are full.

Unswerving efforts to make India accept full-scope inspection would at least command respect. At best, they would help save India and Pakistan from a mad pursuit, and the world from its perils.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Industrial Policies

In all the excited talk in America about industrial policy, there is little notice of other countries' experience. Yet most of the other developed countries have experimented with it repeatedly during the past generation, and they have learned a lot.

The American promoters of industrial policy usually begin with a rather romantic description of its success in Japan. But industrial planning is only one explanation among many for Japan's extraordinary growth. A more important one is the national practice of holding down the standard of living to favor economic development. The governments of Western Europe have been working in political and cultural traditions much closer to those of the United States. In those countries it is difficult to find much reason to think that, in the turbulent 1970s and early 1980s, industrial planning has helped much. On balance, the evidence suggests that it may actually have been harmful in its diversion of money into declining industries and its tendency in post-pone necessary adjustments.

Of the four largest European economies, the one that has relied least on industrial policy — West Germany's — has emerged the strongest. Of the four, West Germany's is also the most competitive in the high technologies. Industrial policy is evidently not quite a sure formula for technical superiority.

The other three leading European economic

powers — France, Britain and Italy — have shown the world a lot about industrial policy. Particularly in France it has had some interesting successes over the years. But it always favors large enterprises, which can respond most quickly to the daily requirements of the government bureaucracies.

The biggest companies also provide the largest numbers of jobs. For all the brave talk about picking winners, industrial policy usually means, sooner or later, government subsidies to protect jobs in stagnant or failing companies. The planning process itself makes a political issue of every hard choice between preserving employment and raising productivity. The more highly political the decisions become, the longer they are delayed. Plants are not closed when they become obsolete and unprofitable, but, as in the European steel industry in recent years, when the subsidies finally become insupportable.

The U.S. Congress is now thinking seriously about industrial policy, and draft bills are beginning to circulate. It is a highly appealing idea at first glance to use the government's authority to steer labor and investment into the fields of highest hope. But before it goes any further, Congress might usefully take a careful look at the way things have actually worked out in the countries that have tried in put that appealing idea into practice.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR JULY 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The French Wait on Wright

LE MANS, France — Wilbur Wright is going steadily ahead with the adjustment of his aeroplane in the Léon Bollee automobile factory at Le Mans, hurrying nothing and viewing with absolute calm the impatience manifested by aeronauts everywhere to know the results of his trial. If Mr. Wright cared to let mechanics aid him things would go quicker, but he wants no help. Each wire is adjusted by his own hand, so that he knows where it is and exactly how it is fixed. In France considerable sums of money are being staked for or against the success of the machine. All bets take it for granted that a comparatively small-power motor will be utilized and that a flight in wind can be accomplished, as Mr. Wright claims.

1933: Gandhi Is Granted Powers

BOMBAY — The Indian Congress today conferred full powers on Mahatma Gandhi in discussion all outstanding questions with the viceroy, and left him to decide as to what in his judgment constitutes "an honorable settlement" as the condition of the cessation of the civil disobedience campaign. Gandhi has already written to the viceroy, Lord Willingdon, requesting an interview. It is not known yet whether he will grant Gandhi's request, but the general opinion is that he will refuse, since Gandhi is already engaged in planning a more intense civil disobedience campaign. It is recalled that Gandhi was released from prison last month on condition that he would cease his campaign activities.

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Why a Missile Accord Would Benefit Both Leaders

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — If Ronald Reagan wants to ensure his re-election in 1984, his best policy would be an agreement with Moscow to limit deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. That is the major reason that political circumstances seem to be moving the superpowers toward such an accord, the gloom of arms experts notwithstanding.

For Yuri Andropov, it would achieve the urgent Soviet goal of preventing the planned NATO deployment in West Germany of 108 Pershing-2 missiles, which can reach Russian soil in less than 10 minutes.

For the NATO allies, a European missile agreement would reduce public fears and the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles pointed at their territory.

For Mr. Reagan, an arms control success would largely destroy his warmonger image and give him the kind of solid foreign policy accomplishment that does not otherwise appear available. As Richard Nixon demonstrated with the SALT-1 accord in 1972, such achievements yield presidential "stature" — perhaps an incumbent's greatest asset.

An arms agreement would disarm Democratic opponents on what would otherwise be a powerful campaign issue. It would head off the public demonstrations, in the United

States and in Europe, that would be evoked by the planned NATO deployment. It might even clear the track toward a larger agreement in the deadlocked arms reduction talks.

Mr. Reagan has shown himself flexible enough to take advantage of such an opportunity, despite the likely opposition of his hard-line supporters. A faltering economic recovery, an unpopular Central American policy, the outspoken opposition of women and blacks — all could make an arms control agreement attractive.

Moreover, the stage is set. Moscow has made clear its desire to stop Pershing-2 deployment; yet, construction on the missile sites is to begin in December. The British and West German elections, together with other Western political developments, should have convinced the Russians that deployment will proceed if no agreement is reached.

But even the North Atlantic alliance — most recently Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany — have indicated their preference for settlement over deployment. Both Moscow and Washington have offered major concessions, and the rough outlines of an agreement have been discussed by their nego-

tiators in Geneva. Mr. Kohl left Moscow persuaded that Mr. Andropov was prepared eventually to modify his position.

Mr. Reagan, considering the ball to be in Moscow's court and aided by the approach of the NATO deployment date, is properly waiting for a Soviet move. If one doesn't develop, he could instruct Paul Nitze, his negotiator in Geneva, to reopen the question of dropping Pershing-2 deployment in return for a reduction in SS-20 deployment. That wouldn't be giving up much, since NATO could probably still deploy some slower U.S. cruise missiles, and the West would still have all the nuclear weapons in Europe that it has considered sufficient since the early 1960s.

The Russians, of course, are by no means ignorant of American politics. They know an agreement would be of great political assistance to Mr. Reagan next year; so why should they help re-elect the architect of a huge military buildup, a man who calls their country "an evil empire"?

First, they have to consider the real possibility that Mr. Reagan might be re-elected without an arms control treaty. In that event, they would face a probably implacable

president with four more years in office, who could not run again, and who would thus be far less likely to join into agreement.

Second, suppose that by refusing to enter an agreement the Russians did help to defeat Mr. Reagan. Despite campaign promises, could they be sure that the new Democratic president would make a deal that his hard-line predecessor had refused to make?

Considering the example of Jimmy Carter and SALT-2, could they be confident that a Democratic president could get such a treaty ratified by a Senate that might still be Republican-dominated?

Against such uncertainties, Mr. Andropov might well reason that by striking a deal with Mr. Reagan, he could at least count upon the president to get the treaty ratified by the Senate and thus keep the Pershing-2 out of Europe. A hard in the hand, it is well known in the Soviet Union, is worth two in the bush.

As for re-electing Mr. Reagan, would he be more or less hostile after making a first agreement with Moscow? Would he be more or less likely to move on to more far-reaching accords of benefit to both sides? The more Mr. Andropov ponders these questions, the better Mr. Reagan may look as a treaty partner.

The New York Times.

Signs of a Soviet Thaw?

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON — They are only straw in the wind, but they may suggest that Yuri Andropov is preparing for a thaw in relations with Ronald Reagan.

Item: For five years, several members of a Pentecostal family took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow pleading to be allowed to emigrate so they could freely practice their religion. After President Reagan intervened recently they were allowed to leave.

Item: For two years, the Western nations have been laboring unsuccessfully to get the Russians to broaden their human rights pledges under the Helsinki formula. Suddenly, after rejecting a Spanish compromise, the Soviet delegation has reversed itself, and an agreement seems certain.

Item: For 10 years, the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks have been groaning on with neither side able even to agree how many troops each had. Now, just as the United States was working up a pro-

posal to leapfrog this issue by focusing instead on ways to verify how many troops remained in Europe after a reduction, the Russians have made such a proposal.

Item: The Russians have indicated they plan to let some dissidents emigrate before year's end.

Item: Mr. Andropov apparently invited to Chancellor Helmut Kohl that he be prepared to try to negotiate a second focusing first on missiles alone, as the West wants, and not on fighter-bombers.

Item: Sergei Akhromeev, a top Soviet military official, hinted that the United States should try reviving last summer's "walk in the woods" missile proposal.

In the Soviet Union such people as Marshal Akhromeev don't shoot from the hip. The Russians may want to show a willingness to be conciliatory. Or perhaps Mr. Andropov has studied the American political scene and decided that a spring summit might be useful.

The Boston Globe



Just how cold is it, Helmut?

The Superpowers Should Steer Around Chad's Shifting Sands

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Government forces in Chad are advancing again. It looks as though the latest effort by Colonel Moubar Qaddafi of Libya to install his client in the strategic country to the south is being rebuffed.

But there is no reason to think it will settle anything. People in Chad shift like desert sand dunes. The main difference is that the United States and the Soviet Union are edging closer to involvement in another African morass, when they ought to be backing away.

The story of Chad is hopelessly tangled. It is believed to have uranium and oil, which make it tempting. More important is its position straddling sub-Saharan Africa and the north and the fears that Colonel Qaddafi's ambition to lead a great Islamic empire have provoked throughout

the region. The Libyan leader has a lot of money and arms and no scruples, so all the fragile regimes across the continent feel threatened.

The moderate French-speaking leaders in Africa are pleading with President François Mitterrand to intervene more actively. The United States supports the massive French airlift of weapons to Chad and would no doubt be pleased if French troops were dispatched.

Primarily for domestic political and economic reasons, Mr. Mitterrand has refused, although he has been warned of the risk that without French troops there, the bulk of the supplies he is sending might be captured by the other side.

That is what happened last year

when Goukouni Oueddei, now the Libyan-backed rebel, was defending the capital, Njamena, against Hissène Habré, now the established president. Mr. Habré won, and it is only the latest twist. Both of them have been clients of Colonel Qaddafi at one time or another.

The real split in Chad is between the Arab north and the black south, long the prey of Arab slavers. When the French colonized the area early in this century, they stitched the two parts together, but it doesn't add up to a nation. Colonel Wadal Kamougue, the black Southern leader, has switched sides like the rest. At the moment, he is with the rebels.

The only African leader willing to

send soldiers is Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. The troops he sent are Israeli-trained. They seem to have turned the tide for now.

Meanwhile, reliable Israeli sources say the finance minister of the Central African Republic, to the south of Chad, has just made a secret trip to Israel offering to recognize that nation's government in exchange for some Israeli military muscle. There is good reason to believe that Central Africa, which once received a sizable Israeli development team, previously broke relations with Israel in return for money from Colonel Qaddafi.

The Israeli press these days is replete with warnings to its government not to let itself be drawn into the role of godfather to queasy African re-

gimes. That was the idea of Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister, part of the "strategic consensus" notion he was working out with the United States to draw up a line against Soviet penetration in Africa.

The current U.S. position is not clear. State Department experts are recommending holding back, according to reports from the region. Even the current Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, is said to consider the Sharon plan wild and to realize that Africa's instability cannot be contained in an East-West straitjacket.

Meanwhile, there have been unproven reports that East Germans as well as East Bloc-trained Libyan military experts are with the Queddafi forces. Moscow has gone further than before with hypocritical but obvious public warnings about blocking the drive to overturn Chad's government.

Thus said the "serious aggravation" in Chad created by the French airlift would have consequences for peace in Africa and the world. It said the Western powers were trying to make Chad a "new battlefield against the independence and liberty of African peoples. . . . The Soviet Union resolutely denounces the escalation of imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of Chad."

All this is only a brief, incomplete summary of the mess. There are no good guys versus bad guys. There are a lot of people who have been suffering from a generation-long civil war in Chad. That is not to say they would all go home and live in serene peace if they were left to themselves.

But there would not be so much killing if the rivals were not supplied with ever more sophisticated arms for reasons that have nothing to do with their own lives and hopes. There are areas of turbulence that have nothing to do with East-West hostility.

It is no more in Moscow's interests than in Washington's to be dragged by proxy into Colonel Qaddafi's personal vendetta. The White House should find a way to let the Kremlin know that it won't press its friends to escalate if the Russians don't.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Soviet Jews

Regarding "Soviet Anti-Semitism" (Lentz, July 11):

I am writing because many of us are aware, as we were during the Holocaust, of what is happening to the Soviet Jews, and many of us are not making our voices heard in protest. Surely all who value freedom and who care for human beings must join in protesting, with Rita Eker and Margaret Rigal.

EILEEN SCHLESINGER, Zurich.

Understanding Asia

Regarding "Asia Has Confucius to Thank" (ITT, July 5):

Your readers deserve more intelligent commentary on Asia than that contained in Joseph Kraft's editorial. I find it impossible to understand how Mr. Kraft can rationally make a case for Confucianism as the driving force behind a Japanese-style economic miracle throughout the region.

Four of the countries cited by Mr. Kraft to support the theory, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, never adopted the Confu-

cian ethical system and tended to dislike and distrust resident Chinese ("Confucian") minorities rather than emulate them. In their varying blends of indigenous institutions and foreign influences, they differ as much from Confucian-inspired Japan, South Korea and Taiwan as does the United States.

While Chinese do dominate the economic lives of these countries, Confucianism has not caused Japanese-style economic miracles to proliferate; the economies of all four rely primarily on commodities exports.

Wages remain low not because people here to some Confucian ideal but because most of them are poor and have limited job possibilities.

Finally, all four countries have governments controlled by people of indigenous backgrounds. Similarities in style between Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines or Suharto of Indonesia and a classical Confucian ruler logically do not make either man a Confucian ruler.

Hong Kong, which Mr. Kraft also mentions, owes its existence and economic dynamism more to the profit motive, laissez-faire capitalism, favorable tax status and stable British

rule than to any of the relationships codified by Confucius. And Singapore has a Confucian leader and population, but also has sizable Indian and Malay populations contributing to its economic miracle.

ELIZABETH J.K. HOUGHTON, Tokyo.

Britain and the Bomb

Regarding "Britain's Anti-Nuclear Drive Losing Momentum" (ITT, June 20) by Peter Ocas:

Monksignor Bruce Kent, who is quoted in this article, noticed the "slightly fewer" votes for the Conservative Party in the recent British election. He conveniently ignored the collapse in support for the Labor Party after its espousal of unilateral nuclear disarmament. The alliance of the Social Democrats and the Liberals was the net gainer in votes and is committed to maintaining NATO's nuclear deterrent.

The election result clearly demonstrated that the British people are neither naive nor stupid and are overwhelmingly opposed to the unilateral nuclear suicide advocated by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

I for one shall feel a lot safer when those cruise and Trident missiles are in place here.

J.M. SMULAND, Winchester, England.

On "Debate-Gate"

Regarding "The Purlined Papers: Mach Ado Yet to Come" (ITT, July 12):

May the U.S. press beware when it swallows politically tainted bait. The contamination can spread further than the public it baits in turn. American prestige cannot nationally or internationally survive another Watergate epidemic.

Reports such as those on "debatgate" risk killing the public's faith in our Western ideals.

CHARLES SEDITA, Paris.

Yes, some people will be fooled, but the majority is immorally reading the headlines — and then turning to the financial section to see what new highs the dollar and the Dow Jones have reached!

CHARLES OCHS, Paris.

ARTS / LEISURE

'Liner France' Sale: Buyers for Kitsch

By Souren Melikian

PARIS — France may be running into difficulties but money is not nearly as scarce as economic reports would suggest.

The sale conducted at Drouot by Guy Loudmer showed very much the contrary. Within one day, 248 paintings, tapestries and a few other items ranging from a swimming-pool mosaic to stone-ware figurines netted 8.7 million francs (\$1.12 million). If the auctioneer had been offering great works by

THE ART MARKET

Renoir or Picasso, this might not be impressive. What makes the figure astounding is the nature of the "art" that was sold last Sunday.

Few people have heard of Daniel Delaplane and it is probably best that way. Not even the 188,000 francs paid for his painting titled "Embarking" will propel him into the limelight. But the price raises a question: How could a badly painted piece of 1960s kitsch that looks like a poster of the period transferred to canvas rise so high under present circumstances?

It must be said in fairness to the auctioneer that the advertising campaign was one of the most effective launched in Paris; even though it must have cost him very little — the name of the liner France did the trick. For members of the French middle class, the ship, the last of the great liners in France, was a symbol of grandeur and luxury. They had been deeply stirred when the Arab financier Akram Ojeh, a Syrian-born Saudi businessman, had bought the France, supposedly saving it from the scrapyard. Their hopes had soared higher when Ojeh acquired furniture and decorative objects from the house of Daniel Wildenstein, the Old Master dealer, to furnish it. They saw that the financier decided he did not want the France, sold it to a German charter company, and sent the entire Wildenstein furniture collection to be sold at Monte Carlo by Sotheby's in June 1979 under its new label, "Collection Monsieur Akram Ojeh."

That did not include the "works of art" that had once adorned the France — paintings and tapestries

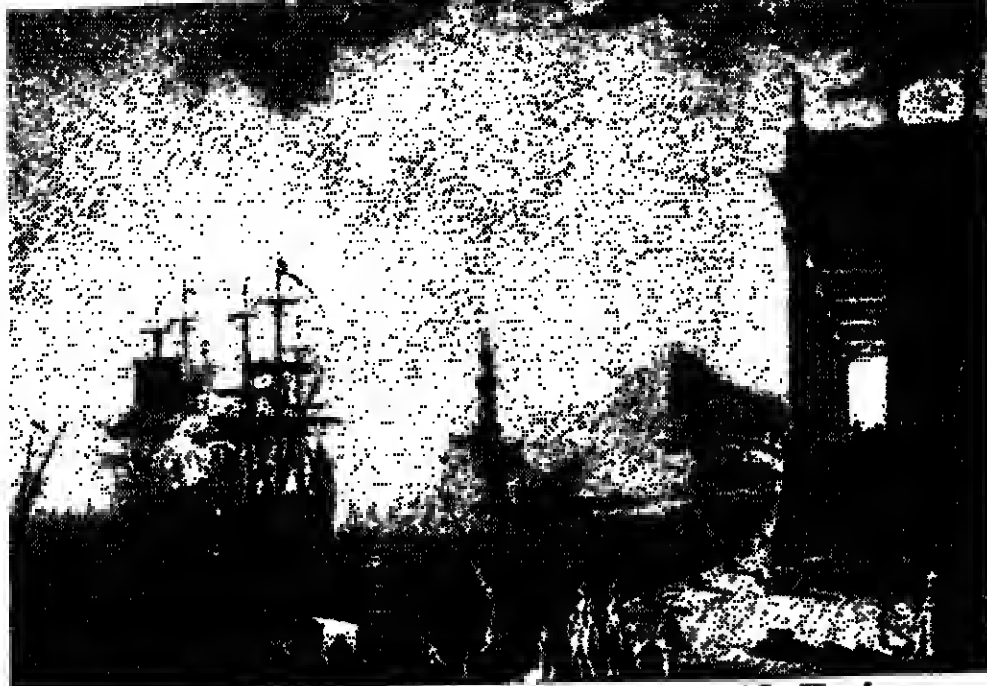
hanging in lounges, bars and staircases. These would have been unsalable in an international setting and there weren't all that many of them anyway. Loudmer's stroke of genius was, first, to enlarge the "France collection" by throwing in more pictures described as coming from "the collections of the Compagnie Générale Maritime" and, secondly, to play up the France motif. A painting of the France looking like a picture postcard was featured on the catalog cover and news about the sale of the "France art collections" was fed at intervals to the media, who drummed it up. Only an hour before the auction was due to start, a commercial radio channel, indirectly controlled by the French government, reminded its listeners that the France sale was scheduled that afternoon.

I cannot remember seeing so many people so obviously unfamiliar with art in general and auctions in particular filling the rooms of Drouot. While Loudmer conducted the sale in the largest available space — two rooms made into one on the first floor — his colleague Hervé Poullain played second fiddle in another room, where the works were shown on a TV screen. Bids taken by Poullain in that room were relayed to Loudmer who kept shouting to an assistant on the telephone "20,000 francs in room 7; I have 22,000 francs; 25,000 francs in room 7," and so forth. The audience, duly impressed, bid politely, doggedly.

People seemed willing to buy anything — at three times the price. A small gouache by Jean-Gabriel Dargery, one of his worst, dated 1922, could have been a sketch for some high-fashion poster — it shows a man wrapped in a big black cape, standing by the top hat as a gust of wind sweeps the deck of the ship. That went up to 23,300 francs. Another gouache of the same vintage did even better at 35,500 francs.

They were followed by still lifes by Paul Elie Gernez, whose Impressionistic style reflects his admiration for Odilon Redon matched with a determination to reach the wealthy tourist circuit. A "Bowl Filled With Flowers" went over 200,000 francs, a feat repeated seconds later with another "Bowl Filled With Flowers."

There was a brief interlude in



Lacroix de Marseille harbor view; a pair sold for more than 1.7 million francs.

which the most plausible paintings, two harbor views by Lacroix de Marseille, were sold for slightly more than 1.7 million francs. Obviously done as decorations set into the paneling of some 18th-century house, they may not be masterpieces but at least they testify to the professional skill of the painter, which is more than can be said about most of the 20th-century paintings offered that day. The Lacroix pair went to a French private buyer. What was perhaps the most interesting work in the sale, and definitely the most valid by its price, came next. A mosaic abstract

composition done by Jean Bazaine in 1961, it made 170,000 francs. After that, there was a hull during which small pieces were sold, such as a stone-ware figure of a siren by Jean Mayodon, knocked down at 35,000 francs. Then, the audience went berserk. Modern tapestries, never the easiest thing to sell, seemed to set everybody on fire. Marcel Gromaire's view of a city, dated 1940, climbed over 500,000 francs, easily four times the highest price previously paid for a 20th-century tapestry. Falsely naive, woven in intense blues, reds and whites, it can be best characterized

as post-Art Deco kitsch. Another huge tapestry, this time in Abstract Cubist style, "Forest of France," by Camille Hillaire, seemed almost reasonable in comparison at close to 280,000 francs.

For the first time, the auction system had reached out to a vast public hitherto unfamiliar with it and clearly imbued with its own notion of what art is about. Nationalistic nostalgia may have partly accounted for its presence but hardly for its willingness to foot the bill. The sale demonstrated the unsuspected strength of the buyers' market in France.

The Variety of Francis Picabia

By Rona Dobson

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Picabia is one of those attractive, rumbustious figures in art history who keep thrusting back onto the stage however often they get firmly relegated to the wings. His engulping enthusiasms kept him deftly switching attitudes and styles throughout most of his life but despite all the traveling and the joking and the cosseted existence art remained the focal point of his life.

Art never had to provide Picabia with any of the necessities or even the luxuries of life, except for a brief period when he fled Paris before the Nazi invasion and settled in the south of France, where he had to sell his yacht and grand villa and paint to live. His work during that time was mediocre pictures painted to please, others rather than himself. The four from this period that are now at Brussels — part of the first Picabia retrospective ever done in Belgium — are conventional attempts at alluring female nudes, magazine illustrations a giant step away from his days of dedicated Dada satire.

The Museum of Ixelles exhibition shows work from all of Picabia's varied phases, the bad along with the good, to provide a clear overview of a complex oeuvre. The paintings, drawings, manuscripts and documents, from private collections and galleries, form a reasonably coherent assembly that brings Picabia startlingly to life as an ebullient character who did nothing by halves.

Born in 1879 into a wealthy family, to an aristocratic Spanish father and a mother from the French haute bourgeoisie who died when he was young, Francis Picabia lived in Paris in a very male environment from the age of 8, in the care of his father, bachelor uncle and grandfather. Later he set out to make up for those years without female companionship. Photographs show him, chunkily handsome with wide shoulders and a large head, dressed as a nanny for an adult Bal des Enfants, in blackface for a Bal des Carnavales, beefy torso on display at a Cannes beach. The lifelong financial cushion provided by inherited money left him free to explore any avenue in art or life. In New York as a "refugee" from World War I he threw himself happily into the Dada movement.

Living in Paris, with French na-



Picabia's "Optophone" is on show in Brussels.

tionality, he had been called up and put into uniform; a sardonic little sketch of Le Soldat Picabia by Georges de Zayas, done in 1915, gives him a typical unsoldierly slouch, stomach tending to bulge even then, army cap a constricting of creases. Family clout spared him any active service and moved him out of the conflict area to the United States. Till then he had been painting machine works; some of these early works can be seen in Brussels, impressively useless mechanical apparatus accomplishing strictly nothing.

The notion of nothing appealed to him and Picabia adopted Dada with fervor, producing poems and manifestos, paintings and drawings mocking the established art world. Cozanne drew his most ferocious scorn; possibly a grain of jealousy lurked beneath the diatribes. Today the literary output has yellowed into nebulas, rancorous nonsense for the most part, but it must have seemed insensate, and insensitive, in a country recovering from a fearsome war, especially when preached by a young man insulated from the sordid business of making ends meet.

Drawings exhibited from his Dada period include the notorious "Holy Virgin," scandalous in its time (1920) but seeming an innocent abstract inkblot now. Together with the collection of letters, labored epigrams ("Many artists devote their time to their paintings; I wonder why these people like bad company so much") and manifestos,

they form a concise, fascinating chunk of art history.

But Picabia had art in his bones, and finally turned against Dadaism with as much force and inactivity as he had used in its favor. His series of "Transparencies" followed, each a linear maze forming images superimposed on images that require careful disentangling. Mythical figures, birds, flowers overlay a human head, which in turn overlays a body in motion. The serenity of two faces cheek to cheek atop a woman's body in a rocking chair is sharply undermined by a darter, menacing head and threatening hands from nowhere at her throat. Picabia refused to regard these works as surreal, and they seem now to have more affinity with art video images. Still, a few of the more mysterious works have touches of the surreal: a 1935 painting, "Death of Pierrot," with its grotesquely garbed bawling figure near a dreaming dandelion, apparently oblivious of the noise and its burden, has a bizarre quaintness.

Later in the '30s Picabia roamed through Spain in search of inspiration and produced a "Spanish series" represented here by a pert Spanish lady defiantly smoking a cigarette, a bullfighter in his suit of lights wielding his cape while the bull charges hopelessly past it. The tourist-poster style is bold and colorful but conveys nothing of the anguish and violence of the Civil War.

The '40s brought a strange mix of styles — golden nudes playing with a fat dog indoors and a stark winter landscape outside seen through a latticed window, then a postwar plunge into abstraction, and an experimental phase of Minimalist painting.

When Picabia died in 1953, his old friend André Breton called his paintings "an oeuvre based on the sovereignty of caprice, on refusal to follow, on freedom, even to displacement."

One view in the museum auditorium is a film made in the '20s by Picabia and René Clair with Picabia, Marcel Duchamp and Breton as actors, from a script by Picabia and with music by Erik Satie, a magnificent slice of high farce. Surrealism, black wit and advanced camera technique.

The show (through Aug. 7) is all the more to be appreciated in a city that still lacks a state modern art museum. The Museum of Ixelles helps fill the void by regular, carefully chosen temporary exhibitions and a permanent collection of high-quality 20th-century work.

New Director Seeks 'Living' Prado

By Nina Darnston

New York Times Service

MADRID — The new director of the Prado is determined to reverse 20 years of pollution, neglect and tangled administration that he says have made Spain's venerable art museum "the great invader of our culture."

Alfonso Emilio Pérez Sánchez, appointed last February by Spain's Socialist government, plans to transform the 164-year-old museum into a modern "living" institution. He has his work cut out for him.

Air pollution is believed to have damaged hundreds of canvases, including "The Spinners," one of the most famous works of Velázquez. Almost every painting in the museum needs some kind of restoration work, from serious repairs to cleaning. In addition, the whereabouts of thousands of paintings, lent over the last 113 years, must be verified; so far, at least 300 of them cannot be found. And about 500 paintings lie in storage at the Prado because there is no space to hang them.

The new director is a 46-year-old senior professor of art history at the University of Madrid, who wants the museum to attract people from all sections of society.

"I want to use the museum as a center of education," he said, "first on a popular level, so that people who have no education in art can satisfy their curiosity and their sensibilities; and second, as a research center for art scholarship."

But first he has some practical priorities. He must supervise the final stages of the installation of the Prado's air-conditioning system, begun in 1978 and not expected to be completed before 1985. The system, by controlling temperature and humidity, is designed to prevent further deterioration of the canvases. Another top priority is to speed up a review of all of the museum's paintings to ascertain the exact extent of damages and to complete the delicate job of cleaning and restoration.

For these projects, and for others he has planned, he needs money and, perhaps more important, administrative independence. In 1968, the Franco regime took away the autonomy of the museum and put it under a cumbersome Na-

tional Board of Museums, which doled out funds in specific categories to all the museums in Spain. This central control meant that the Prado lost considerable revenue generated by the hundreds of thousands of visitors who pass through its monumental halls each year, and also allowed government functionaries to make artistic decisions.

"That was a grave danger for the Prado," Pérez Sánchez said. "Since the moment when it lost its independence, the life of the museum has deteriorated."

Under central control, he said, funds were insufficient and it took too long to receive what money was available: "If we want to buy a work of art, it takes so long to get approval that the owner can change his mind about selling. Without independence, none of our changes will be possible."

Plans to improve the Prado are not new. A previous director, José Manuel Pita Andrade, had many of the same ideas. But the previous government of Adolfo Suárez did not deliver on its promise of autonomy for the museum, and Pita Andrade resigned as director in 1981. Two other reasons for his resignation were the government's reluctance to hang Picasso's masterpiece "Guernica" in the Prado after its return from the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and the raising of the museum's entrance fee.

"Guernica" is now a proud part of the Prado's permanent collection. It hangs in the Villamueva Building, near the main museum, where more than 1.2 million people saw it last year. And one of the first acts of the new Socialist government was to set free entrance for Spanish citizens to all of the country's museums.

The Suárez government passed over Pérez Sánchez, who was then sub-director, to fill the director's post, and he resigned. After his appointment, more than 200 members of the Prado's staff sent a letter expressing their satisfaction.

The new director hopes to annex a nearby building to exhibit some of the stored collection, and he intends to start traveling exhibitions to Spain's provinces. His plans to increase the staff include hiring a core of at least 10 professionals to give courses to the teachers who shepherd thousands of student groups to the museum each year.

Perhaps the most interesting project is to continue to track down paintings that have, since 1870, been lent to public institutions. Pérez Sánchez, who has been the Prado's expert in this area since 1961, explained that there were inventories listing every painting, but over the years, with insufficient staff and funds, the museum lost control over who had what.

"We know where they went, but we don't know if they're still there," he said.

He also said that some monomaniacal paintings, with today's methods of verification, might turn out to be by major artists.

Pérez Sánchez once tracked down a major work by Guido Reni, which now hangs in the museum's central gallery. He also found a painting by Ribera that was in the Institute of Badajoz, on a patio where children played on rainy days. It too, has been restored and is now exhibited in the museum.

A program of popular education has already begun and a new plain-language guide to the Prado is being written. The new director takes seriously his commitment to remove the mystique of high culture that surrounds the great museum and to offer it, as Spain's patrimony, to more of the country's people.

He thinks of the Prado as "the almost magical name that evokes Spain in any place in the world," and adds, "This house is, and must be, the house of all Spaniards."



Director Pérez Sánchez.

New Center in New York

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The South Street Seaport — a complex of restaurants, cafes, specialty stores, museum space, pedestrian malls, public terraces with waterfront views and restored 19th-century rowhouses — is scheduled to open July 28 near the Brooklyn Bridge.

Greeting Cards Get Built-In Music

By Toni Cardarella

United Press International

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — A printed birthday verse or a lyrical love poem may be music to some ears. Now the nation's No. 1 greeting card

company is offering cards with real music. Hallmark Cards recently introduced six designs that play one-minute renditions of such songs as "Happy Birthday to You" and "As Time Goes By," from the movie "Casablanca." The melodies are played by a patented computer chip when the card is opened.

Like the Reproducta Co. computerized musical cards introduced in time for Christmas 1982, they are not cheap. The Reproducta cards were six for \$35 in the American Express Co. Christmas catalog. The Hallmark cards are \$7 each.

It took 18 months to two years for Hallmark to perfect the bell tone of the cards, the public relations manager, Fred Bokun, said.

Aside from the music and a shorter message, the new cards resemble traditional greeting cards. One design shows an owl and pussycat arm-in-arm in water beneath a palm tree. They are gazing at a

luminous moon. When the card is opened, the message and the music say, "I'm in the Mood for Love."

The other cards play Brahms' "Lullaby," for a new baby, the wedding march from Wagner's "Lohengrin," and "Zip-a-Dee-Do-Dee," for special occasions.

A compact unit containing the music-making components — computer chip, battery and speaker — is hidden behind the card's back pages. The only sign of the mechanism is the button that activates the song when the card is opened.

Each time the card is opened, the song plays, then shuts off when the song is completed. The synthesized melody does not begin until the card is closed and reopened.

Bokun estimated each card could play hundreds of times before the battery loses power. "It probably will play longer than you care to hear it," he said.

The company plans to have six more by Christmas, with holiday favorites such as "Jingle Bells," and a new line of Valentine cards in 1984.

In February, American Greetings, a Cleveland-based giant in the industry, plans to introduce 12 Melody Maker cards, with three different songs, to sell for \$4.50 each.

Treasures of Taiwan's National Palace Museum

By Terry Trucco

International Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — Every day, regardless of weather, Cheng Chin-chen visits the National Palace Museum on the outskirts of Taipei. When there is a typhoon he takes along dry clothes. Several years ago the museum permanently waived its 50-cent admission fee for him, honoring him with a lifetime pass. Cheng says the only way he can see the 620,000 treasures in the museum is to visit daily.

By 1985, Cheng and the 2 million annual visitors to this Asian Louvre will have even more to see. Last September, construction began on a new building that will stand next to the 17-year-old museum in the mountains that ring Taipei.

The new building, which will house administrative and curatorial offices, will not be open to the public, but it will mean a 45-percent increase in the existing museum's exhibition space. This is still not enough to display its entire cache of treasures — "but we will finally be able to show many more," says Chiang Fu-sung, the museum's 84-year-old director.

In addition to this \$15.3-million project, the museum has been sprucing up its interior, a process begun several years ago and also due for completion in 1985. Exhibition areas have been streamlined, renovated and reorganized. Custom-designed display cases make it easier to view the museum's magnificent porcelains, paintings, lacquers, bronzes and carvings of objects as tiny as walnut shells and peach pits.

The museum is one of the few national museums in Asia to have undertaken a costly but necessary refurbishment. The current renovation has partly been facilitated by the economic stability of this island nation, whose per capita income, at just under \$2,500, is the second highest in Asia. Furthermore, when many Western nations renewed diplomatic relations with mainland China in the 1970s, Taiwan's 18 million people were swept by a nationalistic im-

pulse that reawakened interest in indigenous Chinese culture.

The significance of its internationally renowned art collection has not been lost on Taiwan's Kuomintang government, which has ruled the island since 1949, after the fall of the mainland to the Communists.

Residents here often compare the museum treasures to the British crown jewels. They are treasured not only as priceless objects from China's history but also as a symbol of government legitimacy. More than 30 years after the removal of these treasures, Beijing is still angry, and forbids the import of books that contain pictures of objects from the National Palace Museum.

The government provides generous financing for the museum complex, which has a staff of more than 600 and includes a public library, a restaurant and a special conservation and restoration unit. The country's blue, white and red flags are scattered liberally throughout the building with a number of imposing bronze effigies of Chiang Kai-shek, the Kuomintang leader, and treasures not on display are housed in vast storerooms, wrapped in white silk and stashed in royal blue boxes, the official colors.

The 620,000 treasures in the museum's holdings, with a cache of prehistoric bronzes dating from the 17th century B.C. During a chat in the museum's book-lined sitting room, Chiang explained that the bulk of the objects were originally kept in the Beijing Imperial Palace as well as two imperial summer palaces in Mukden and Jehol.

In 1912 the Qing dynasty fell to revolutionaries, and a dozen years later, when the last emperor was finally expelled from the palace, the question arose of what to do with the imperial treasures, which numbered more than a million. It was decided to turn the place into a public museum, much like the British Museum or the Louvre, and the enormous task of cataloging the collection began.

In 1931, however, the Japanese began their push into Manchuria, and during the next three years, the cream of the collection was collected, packed and moved south to Nanjing, where construction of a national museum began. The outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war in 1937 scrapped such plans, and the treasures were dispatched to the Chinese interior for safekeeping.

At the close of World War II the works again returned to Nanjing, but relations between Chinese Nationalists and Communists were deteriorating. In 1948, Chiang Kai-shek and a coterie of Nationalists decided to send as much imperial material to Taiwan as possible, and the following year 6,000 cases were removed.

The cache included more than 12,000 paintings, more than 4,000 bronzes and 23,780 porcelains, in addition to rare books. Tucked away in a countryside vault for 15 years, they were finally displayed to the public in 1965, when the National Palace Museum opened.

How could so many priceless breakables survive the journey to Taipei? As the story goes, workers had experimented with various packing methods before the pieces left Beijing. Using worthless pottery and glass, they packed sample cases, then buried them from the window of a tall building. If there were any breakages, they repacked and tried again.

With its vast holdings, the institution doesn't have to purchase art or solicit donations, although Chiang spoke with pride of several recent gifts, including early 20th-century paintings worth the equivalent of \$200,000.

Chiang carefully explains that in the event of the "eventual return to the mainland," a portion of the works will go to the National Central Museum in Nanjing and the rest will return to the original Palace Museum in Beijing. The 15,000 or so objects acquired in Taiwan will remain in this building, which will become known by its official name — the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Museum.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Why the Fed Watchers Are Having Hard Time Reading Bank's Plans

NEW YORK — The Fed watchers — those financial hawks of Wall Street who are to the Federal Reserve what the Kremlinologists are to the Soviet Union — will be putting Paul A. Volcker's testimony at his confirmation hearing Thursday under a high-powered microscope in an effort to discover what it signifies for future levels of interest rates, stock and bond prices, and the economic recovery.

In their zeal, they will probably discover more than is actually there, as the Fed struggles to keep its options open.

But the Reagan administration does not content itself with anything so passive as Fed-watching. Its game is Fed-influencing.

Shortly before Mr. Volcker testified, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, repeated his message of the preceding week: "We do not want interest rates raised. We'd rather see them come down."

Mr. Speakes, however, well versed in the (art) of Fed-influencing, said he was voicing only an administration view, not issuing instructions to the Fed. "We deeply respect their independence," he said.

Monetarism no longer represents the creed of the administration. A cardinal tenet of that doctrine was that the central bank should concern itself only with regulating the money supply, permitting interest rates to swing up or down as the market took them.

Despite the White House's Camille-like view that interest rates should not rise, the tide has been coming in. "An upward bias in interest rates is now in motion," says Henry Kaufman, the chief economist of Salomon Brothers. But not all market observers agree. For instance, William Griggs of Griggs & Santow still thinks rates will be lower by the end of the year.

One Thing Seems Sure

The Fed-watchers are having an exceptionally hard time reading the central bank's intentions. All they seem sure of is that the Fed will not raise the discount rate, because the White House has made its objections to that move so clear and forceful.

The underlying mystery is why the Fed is following, if any, monetarism, although in temporary disguise, remains "a club in the closet," to use a phrase that George P. Shultz once used when he was secretary of the Treasury in the Nixon administration.

But strict monetarism has been locked up because it looks too costly and too risky at the moment. A strong and unbending move to hit narrow money targets for the M-1 measure of the money supply could drag down the recovery or possibly cause it to abort. That is the one risk the White House is not willing to take in an election year.

History has resolved the controversy over whether monetarism, if enforced rigorously by a central bank that was not a creature of the state, would change public expectations and bring down the rate of inflation with a minimum of disruption to the national economy. The slump in the U.S. and world economies, stemming from the vigorous use of monetary policy in the United States and elsewhere, was the worst of the postwar period. However necessary it may be deemed as the only available means of stopping inflation, governments have learned what the real costs can be.

But monetarist orthodoxy unquestionably did provide governments with a rationale for toughness that public opinion, deeply disturbed by high rates of inflation, was willing to support — until unemployment soared too high.

Harder Blow Permitted

The strict concentration on money targets permitted the Fed and other central banks to deal a harder blow to the economy with the upsurge of higher interest rates than would otherwise have been possible. Governments could act innocent of any intention to raise interest rates and to dump the economy to curb inflation.

The difficulty of reading the Fed today is that it is searching for a new policy in pursuit of objectives that may be unachievable: A strong recovery, steady or falling interest rates, and no revival of inflation, despite the huge budget deficits in the background.

The best course for balanced growth is unknown. Keynesian policies provided a cure for mass unemployment, but at the cost of gradually unleashing inflation. Monetarism came as the antidote to inflation, but at the cost of soaring interest rates, a severe slump in the domestic and international economy and high unemployment.

Keynesianism was ripe for a counterrevolution in the 1970s, and monetarism is overdue today. But the problem facing central banks and governments is how to construct a policy that goes to neither an extreme nor the other. Mr. Volcker has been struggling to articulate an eclectic monetary policy.

The trouble with eclecticism, however, is that it can readily become the prisoner of politics. Mr. Volcker's unenviable task in the coming year will be to cope with the political pressures on policy, pressures that are likely to intensify in the election year.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 15, excluding bank service charges

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	SP.	IT.	JP.	SE.	DK.	N.	S.
American	2.0000	1.1125	11.1250	16.6375	166.375	1663.75	16637.5	166375	1663750	16637500	166375000
London	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
Paris	0.0893	0.2071	1.0000	6.5595	65.595	655.95	6559.5	65595	655950	6559500	65595000
Frankfurt	0.0605	0.1463	0.1524	1.0000	10.000	100.00	1000.0	10000	100000	1000000	10000000
Madrid	1.6361	3.7500	37.5000	375.000	3750.00	37500.0	375000	3750000	37500000	375000000	3750000000
Stockholm	0.1361	0.3000	3.0000	30.000	300.00	3000.0	30000	300000	3000000	30000000	300000000
Oslo	0.1361	0.3000	3.0000	30.000	300.00	3000.0	30000	300000	3000000	30000000	300000000
London (C)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (D)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (E)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (F)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (G)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (H)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (I)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (J)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (K)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (L)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (M)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (N)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (O)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (P)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (Q)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (R)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (S)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (T)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (U)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (V)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (W)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (X)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (Y)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000
London (Z)	0.4463	1.0000	4.7619	7.4626	74.626	746.26	7462.6	74626	746260	7462600	74626000

S. 1000 = 1000 U.S. \$

(a) Commercial banks (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1000 (e) Units of 10000 (f) Units of 100000 (g) Units of 1000000 (h) Units of 10000000 (i) Units of 100000000 (j) Units of 1000000000 (k) Units of 10000000000 (l) Units of 100000000000 (m) Units of 1000000000000 (n) Units of 10000000000000 (o) Units of 100000000000000 (p) Units of 1000000000000000 (q) Units of 10000000000000000 (r) Units of 100000000000000000 (s) Units of 1000000000000000000 (t) Units of 10000000000000000000 (u) Units of 100000000000000000000 (v) Units of 1000000000000000000000 (w) Units of 10000000000000000000000 (x) Units of 100000000000000000000000 (y) Units of 1000000000000000000000000 (z) Units of 10000000000000000000000000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits July 15

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Startups	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M	9 % - 9 %	4% - 5 %	4% - 4%	9 % - 9 %	12% - 12%	8 % - 8%	-
3M	10 % - 10 %	5 % - 5%	4% - 4%	9 % - 9 %	12% - 13 %	8 % - 8%	-
6M	10% - 10 %	5% - 5%	4% - 4%	9% - 9 %	14% - 14 %	8 % - 8%	no
12M	10 % - 10 %	5% - 5%	4% - 5 %	10 % - 10 %	16% - 16%	9 % - 9 %	-
24M	10 % - 10 %	4 - 4%	4 % - 5 %	10 % - 10%	17% - 17%	10% - 10%	-

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1983 High Low Quot. Close									
(Continued from Page 8)									
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
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60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
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74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
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81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
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86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
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92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
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97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Grains

WHEAT 100 bushels minimum-dollars per bushel

CORN 100 bushels minimum-dollars per bushel

SOYBEANS 100 bushels minimum-dollars per bushel

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons minimum-dollars per ton

SOYBEAN OIL 100 tons minimum-dollars per ton

CATTLE 100 head minimum-dollars per head

PORK 100 head minimum-dollars per head

HOGS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

LAMB 100 head minimum-dollars per head

GOATS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SHEEP 100 head minimum-dollars per head

PHEASANTS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

DUCKS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

CHICKENS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

TURKEYS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

BIRDS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

FISH 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SEAFOOD 100 head minimum-dollars per head

EGGS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

MILK 100 head minimum-dollars per head

BUTTER 100 head minimum-dollars per head

CHEESE 100 head minimum-dollars per head

MEAT 100 head minimum-dollars per head

VEGETABLES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

FRUITS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

NUTS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SEEDS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

FLOUR 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SUGAR 100 head minimum-dollars per head

COFFEE 100 head minimum-dollars per head

TEA 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SPICES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

HERBS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

FATS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

OILS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

RESINS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

WAXES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

GLASS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

PAPER 100 head minimum-dollars per head

TEXTILES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

LEATHER 100 head minimum-dollars per head

METALS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

MINERALS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

FUELS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

CHEMICALS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

PHARMACEUTICALS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

ELECTRONICS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

MACHINERY 100 head minimum-dollars per head

VEHICLES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

AIRCRAFT 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SHIPS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

RAILROADS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

BUSES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

TRUCKS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

BOATS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

PLANES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

ROCKETRY 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SPACECRAFT 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SATELLITES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

TELEVISION 100 head minimum-dollars per head

U.S. Futures Prices

COFFEE C 100 bushels minimum-dollars per bushel

SUGAR 100 bushels minimum-dollars per bushel

CORN 100 bushels minimum-dollars per bushel

SOYBEANS 100 bushels minimum-dollars per bushel

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons minimum-dollars per ton

SOYBEAN OIL 100 tons minimum-dollars per ton

CATTLE 100 head minimum-dollars per head

PORK 100 head minimum-dollars per head

HOGS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

LAMB 100 head minimum-dollars per head

GOATS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SHEEP 100 head minimum-dollars per head

PHEASANTS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

DUCKS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

CHICKENS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

TURKEYS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

BIRDS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

FISH 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SEAFOOD 100 head minimum-dollars per head

EGGS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

MILK 100 head minimum-dollars per head

BUTTER 100 head minimum-dollars per head

CHEESE 100 head minimum-dollars per head

MEAT 100 head minimum-dollars per head

VEGETABLES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

FRUITS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

NUTS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SEEDS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

FLOUR 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SUGAR 100 head minimum-dollars per head

COFFEE 100 head minimum-dollars per head

TEA 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SPICES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

HERBS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

FATS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

OILS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

RESINS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

WAXES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

GLASS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

PAPER 100 head minimum-dollars per head

TEXTILES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

LEATHER 100 head minimum-dollars per head

METALS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

MINERALS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

FUELS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

CHEMICALS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

PHARMACEUTICALS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

ELECTRONICS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

MACHINERY 100 head minimum-dollars per head

VEHICLES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

AIRCRAFT 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SHIPS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

RAILROADS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

BUSES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

TRUCKS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

BOATS 100 head minimum-dollars per head

PLANES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

ROCKETRY 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SPACECRAFT 100 head minimum-dollars per head

SATELLITES 100 head minimum-dollars per head

Financial

U.S. TREASURY BONDS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY NOTES 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM BONDS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY LONG-TERM BONDS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM NOTES 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY LONG-TERM NOTES 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM DEBENTURES 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY LONG-TERM DEBENTURES 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM CDS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY LONG-TERM CDS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM T-BILLS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY LONG-TERM T-BILLS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM T-BONDS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY LONG-TERM T-BONDS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM T-NOTES 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY LONG-TERM T-NOTES 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM T-DEBENTURES 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY LONG-TERM T-DEBENTURES 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM T-CDS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY LONG-TERM T-CDS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM T-TBILLS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY LONG-TERM T-TBILLS 100 million dollars

U.S. TREASURY SHORT-TERM T-TBONDS 100 million dollars

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

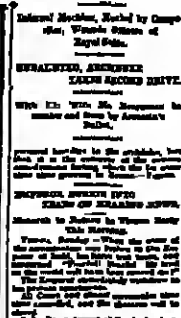
12 Month ☐ 36 ☐ Close Preview

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Company activity

ART BUCHWALD

Beeping the Computer

WASHINGTON — It usually comes at 10 or 11 at night, maybe when you're in bed or watching TV or in the bathroom. The phone rings, and keeps ringing. You remember the kids are out and you break your neck to answer it. "Hello, hello," you shout into the receiver.

And then you hear this voice (it's usually a he, though it could be a she). "This is the Blank Upholstery Company. If you are in need of having your furniture reupholstered or new drapes hung in your living room, leave your number at the sound of the beep and one of our salesmen will call you tomorrow morning."

You have just become the victim of an obscene junk telephone call.

The obscene junk telephone caller is now getting through to every home in the United States. No one is safe from being awakened out of a sound sleep or being taken away from his dinner, or even making a baby, while the obscene junk telephone caller is out there in some dark corner selling his services, his subscriptions, and making his pitches for charity and political contributions, insurance policies, gold coins, and even discount telephone equipment.

But it's not a person that is calling. It's an obscene computer — one that has been programmed to start speaking as soon as it hears your voice, and is prepared to dial the next number as soon as you hang up.

Getting an unlisted number will not protect you from the obscene telephone computer. It just goes from number to number with 30 or 40 tapes spitting out its filthy messages.

How can you avenge yourself against this new George Orwell Frankenstein?

There is a solution. It takes patience and a little detective work, but this is how I recently got back at one of the obscene junk calls.

Instead of hanging up on the computer I listened to the entire message. The voice wanted me to subscribe to a magazine, at the sound of the beep, which would give me a chance to win \$100,000 in their sweepstakes. I wrote down the name of the magazine.

The next day I bought it and looked up the name of the publisher. I then called the magazine's office and said I had a gift of flowers to send to the publisher's wife and wanted his home address. The secretary gave it to me and I found his telephone number in New Rochelle.

That night I waited until midnight and made my first call.

"Hi," I said in a bright voice. "This is the Axmo Muffler Company. We would like to give you a free estimate on our latest muffler, guaranteed for the life of your car. It is an opportunity you can't pass up."

The publisher hung up on me.

I waited a half-hour and called back. "I'm sorry to disturb you but we're conducting a survey on zits for the Acne Institute. Do you have any relatives or friends in New Rochelle who have been afflicted by this disease?" He hung up again.

Every half hour I made another call. I told him I was selling roofing by mail. I informed him that if he could name the first president of the United States he would get a case of dog food at cost. I inquired if he needed mulch for his grass; and if he was interested in Mexican tax-free bonds.

By four o'clock in the morning the man was a blithering idiot.

"Why are you doing this to me?" he cried.

"Because," I said, in my most obscene voice, "you're doing it to us. Stop your junk call computer and stop your telephone calls."

"I'll call the police!" he screamed.

"You may call them as soon as you hear the beep," I told him.

I could have sworn I heard the publisher crying at the other end of the line.

If you want to do the same thing, be my guest. And if you can't get the big shot who instigated a junk call at his home at night, keep calling him every hour at his office.

Since the government won't stop the obscene calls, the people must take justice into their own hands. It's time every free American shouted "BEEP YOUR JUNK CALLS, I'M NOT GOING TO TAKE IT ANY MORE."

Giorgio Santelli, a Legendary Fencer

New York Times Service
ENGLAND, New Jersey. — On the fencing strip stood Deborah Tavares, who, at 25, is quick and agile but who just now was suffering from a decided lack of conviction.

"You're so slow," said Giorgio Santelli, her teacher who, at 86 and with a sciotic hip and fragile legs, limps everywhere but on the strip. He stood before her, holding a foil and wearing his mask and white, high-necked fencer's jacket. He guided the action in the traditional manner of the fencing lesson, offering his heart as the target. It is a heart she finds elusive only on the strip. "Stick in the mud," he told her, as much to tease as to push. "Stick in the mud, that's what you are."

At his command, Tavares attacked. "Faster, faster," Santelli ordered, speeding the pace by barking the beat of a faster rhythm. And though she struck the target on her lungs, and though she did so on different maneuvers repeated up and down the long, black and narrow strip, she accomplished it without the sureness of a great fencer, the sort of fencer that the elderly man who is now her teacher once was.

"It was so good," Santelli said after first mulling the words and wondering whether to make so boastful an assessment. He offered an embarrassed smile. In the early 1920s, after winning national championships in Hungary and Austria, he was acclaimed one of the world's finest fencers, if not the greatest with a saber. And after retiring from competition and becoming a teacher, a fencing master, his reputation remained one of international renown.

Friends and students who have become friends — Santelli, they say, is an especially easy man to like — cannot understand why, after achieving so much as a fencer, after training national champions and seven U.S. Olympic fencing teams, he still considers himself a learner.

"He is the greatest fencing coach we've had in the United States," said Michael Mamlock, president of the U.S. Fencing Association.

"He was the epitome of fencing in the United States," said Al Kwasler, a former Olympic fencer and a student of Santelli.

"He's a legend," said Deborah Tavares. "The day I walked in here, I was shaking like I was going to meet God. He sat me down, and we talked, and it was as if we knew each other. I got home and said to myself, 'I'm taking lessons from Giorgio Santelli.'"

Fencing is among the least natural sports, as artificial an endeavor as the golf swing and compounded by the threat of retaliation. But at its best, it becomes a quick and subtle sport. Its actions are built upon a complex method refined earlier this century by the Italian fencing master, Italo Santelli.



Giorgio Santelli: "I was so good."

who was so noteworthy a teacher that the Hungarian royal court persuaded him to emigrate to Budapest and teach in a subsidized academy.

"My father," said Giorgio Santelli, "was the greatest fencing master of the modern age." The elder Santelli, a tall, broad man, by all accounts, gentle and patient man, personally tutored his son, who is also tall and broad, though not quite of his father's stature. "He gave me everything," said Giorgio Santelli, who felt doomed to be in his father's shadow. "You know what it means to be the son of a great man. You're constantly in his orbit. You can't expand. I wanted to free myself."

The opportunity arose in 1928, when his father was invited to become fencing coach at the New York Athletic Club. Italo Santelli, for whom life in Budapest as a fencing master was an exalted position, dispatched his son to his place. "I wanted to show that I could do what my father did in Hungary," said Giorgio Santelli. "I found only 25 fencers."

Unable to live the pampered life of a European fencing master, Santelli set about trying to earn a living from the sport. He coached at the athletic club, opened a fencing school at the Henry Hudson Hotel, and supplemented his less than bountiful income by establishing a company that supplies equipment for fencers.

If there seemed about Santelli a careless disregard for earthly considerations — he breakfasted for years on three cream puffs a

day — there remained an equal and opposite passion for fencing. "He is, in many ways, a spitting image of his father," said George Worth, a fencer who studied with both. "The only reason that Giorgio may not have the same stature as his father is location."

As much as U.S. fencing has progressed under Santelli and other teachers of his generation, the fencers have never been able to compete consistently with the Europeans. "I have very good fencers on the American level," Santelli said. "But not good enough for the European level. I was going to build American fencing the way my father built Hungarian fencing. Unfortunately, I failed."

Giorgio Santelli, who lives in nearby Leonia, is in a retirement of sorts. He has not coached actively for some 15 years, though he has never stopped teaching. "He puts on his jacket and mask and picks up his foil, and he's Giorgio Santelli, fencing master," said Denise O'Connor, a former student. "He is absolutely transformed into a different world."

Too frail to carry too heavy a load of pupils, Santelli now selects his charges, like Deborah Tavares.

"The most wonderful thing in the world is to create," Santelli said. "That's why I love fencing. It's an art; therefore you create." Then, thinking of his father, he added, "As a fencing master, I wasn't as good as my father. Nobody was. But as a human being, I was pretty good."

PEOPLE

Soviets Honor Kramer

The film director Stanley Kramer has been awarded a citation from the Soviet government for working "to bridge the gap for peace between the United States and the Soviet people."

"I don't know what's responsible for the peculiar position I seemingly occupy here," Kramer said at a press conference in Moscow. "But I guess it's because I've become the antithesis of the ugly American. I seem to be standing on a principle that is palatable to the Soviets." A retrospective of nine of Kramer's films is being shown at Moscow theaters as part of the 13th Moscow International Film Festival, which opened last week. Kramer's "On the Beach," a science-fiction film about a family that survives a nuclear war, received special attention because of its "peace and survival theme," the Soviet news agency Tass said.

A man who admitted stealing four discs written by the slain former Beate John Lennon was sentenced to five years probation and ordered never to reveal their contents. State Supreme Court Justice Jeffrey Allen in Manhattan had allowed Frederic Semman, 29, of Brooklyn, to plead guilty to second-degree grand larceny on May 27. Semman admitted stealing the discs, as well as stereo equipment and videotapes from Lennon's apartment at the Dakota apartment building in Manhattan shortly after the rock singer and composer was shot to death in the courtyard of the building on Dec. 8, 1980 by Mark David Chapman. Semman was employed at the time by the Lennon Music Corp., the recording company Lennon owned with his wife, Yoko Ono. Allen warned Semman if he reveals what is in the discs, he would face seven years in prison.

Battling high seas that pinched her husband into the water, former Danish Prime Minister Grete Harboe Brundage struggled for two hours before steering the wind-tossed vessel into a haven where he could be rescued. Oslo newspapers reported. Grete Brundage clung to a lifeline at the boat's stern as waves repeatedly against the hull during the Tuesday episode, the daily Aftenposten said. Mrs. Brundage, 44, wife of Norway's Labor Party, became a country's first woman prime minister in February 1981 but resigned the following October after her party lost

in parliamentary elections. After Mrs. Brundage struggled for two hours to steer the boat into calmer waters, she hailed other sailors, who rescued her husband.

Lee Iacocca, Betty Ford and the football coach Woody Hayes are following in the footsteps of the legendary Don Quixote — they're all tilted at their own personal windmills and triumphed over failure. The Chrysler Corp. chairman, the former first lady and the coach who was fired for striking a player will be among the eight recipients of the first National Film Awards on Aug. 15. "It is intended that the strength and determination of these famous persons will inspire other Americans to strive with equal tenacity to overcome their setbacks," said Jack Coleman of Columbia Pictures, who founded National Film Awards. Mrs. Ford was cited for her battle against alcoholism. Iacocca was honored for helping turn around the ailing auto company and Hayes was cited for regaining respect in the sports world. Gilbert said. Others to be honored are singer Connie Francis, who overcame the trauma of being raped; Candy Lightner, who founded Mothers Against Drunk Driving; the former presidential press secretary James Brady, who was smothered down in an attack that also injured President Ronald Reagan; a liberal Washington, who survived a bitter campaign to become Chicago's first black mayor; and Anne Glenn, wife of U.S. Senator John Glenn, who successfully worked to correct a stuttering problem. The name of the awards was taken from Quixote's vision of a simple shaven bowl as a golden helmet. Gilbert said.

President Ronald Reagan has awarded the Presidential Citizen's Medal posthumously to the Kansas City Chiefs football player Joe Delaney, who died trying to save three children from drowning last month. Delaney, 24, drowned at Monroe, Louisiana, on June 29. The presidential citation praises him for making "the ultimate sacrifice by placing the lives of three children above regard for his own safety." Delaney plunged into a nearby park pond to save three children who were drowning. One of the children, a 6-year-old, scrambled to safety but Delaney and two 11-year-old boys died.

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FABRICA Artist painter Gold medal 1982, artist since 1960. 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